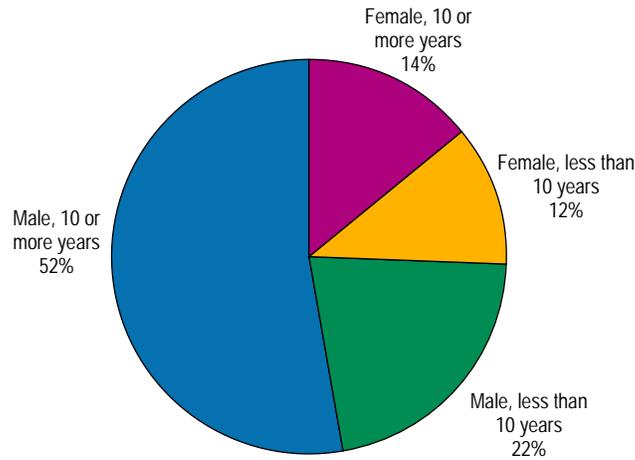


FIGURE H-1. Employed S&E doctorate holders, by sex and years since doctorate: 2001

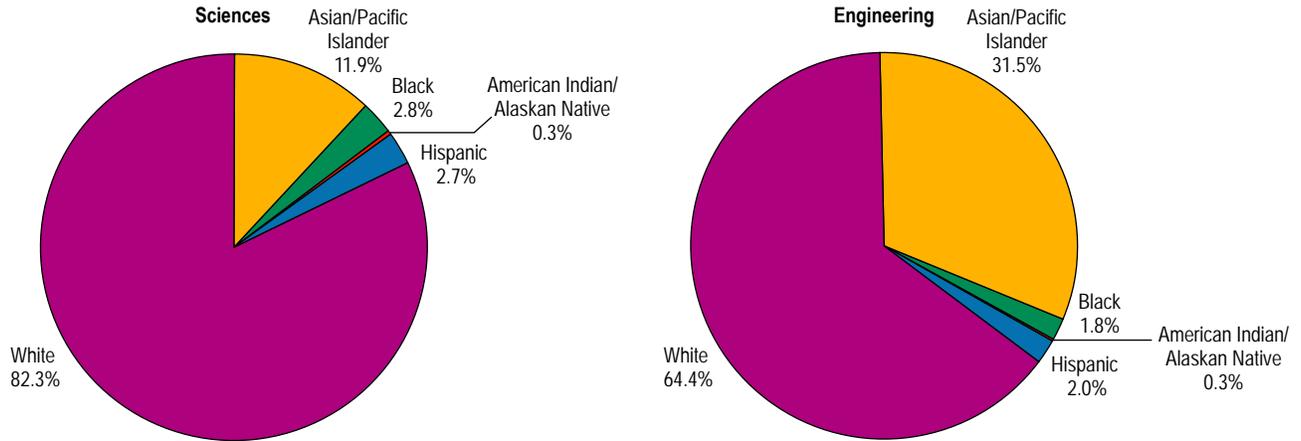


SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Doctorate Recipients, 2001.

Females made up about 26 percent of employed S&E doctorate holders in 2001.

- More than half of employed S&E doctorate holders in 2001 were males who had earned their doctorates 10 or more years earlier.
- Females constituted a larger share of recent S&E doctorate holders (i.e., those who had earned doctorates less than 10 years earlier) than they did of S&E doctorate holders who earned doctorates more than 10 years earlier.

FIGURE H-2. Employed S&E doctorate holders, by race/ethnicity and field of doctorate: 2001

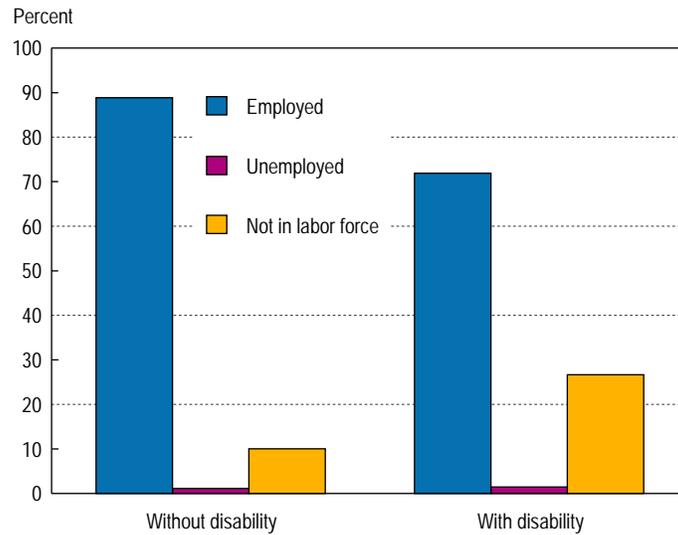


SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Doctorate Recipients, 2001.

The racial/ethnic composition of engineering doctorate holders differs markedly from that of science doctorate holders.

- Asians/Pacific Islanders comprised a far larger share and whites a much smaller share of engineering doctorate holders than of science doctorate holders in 2001.
- Blacks and Hispanics each constituted about 3 percent of science doctorate holders and 2 percent of engineering doctorate holders in 2001.
- American Indians/Alaskan Natives were 0.3 percent of both science and engineering doctorate holders in 2001.

FIGURE H-3. S&E doctorate holders, by disability and employment status: 2001

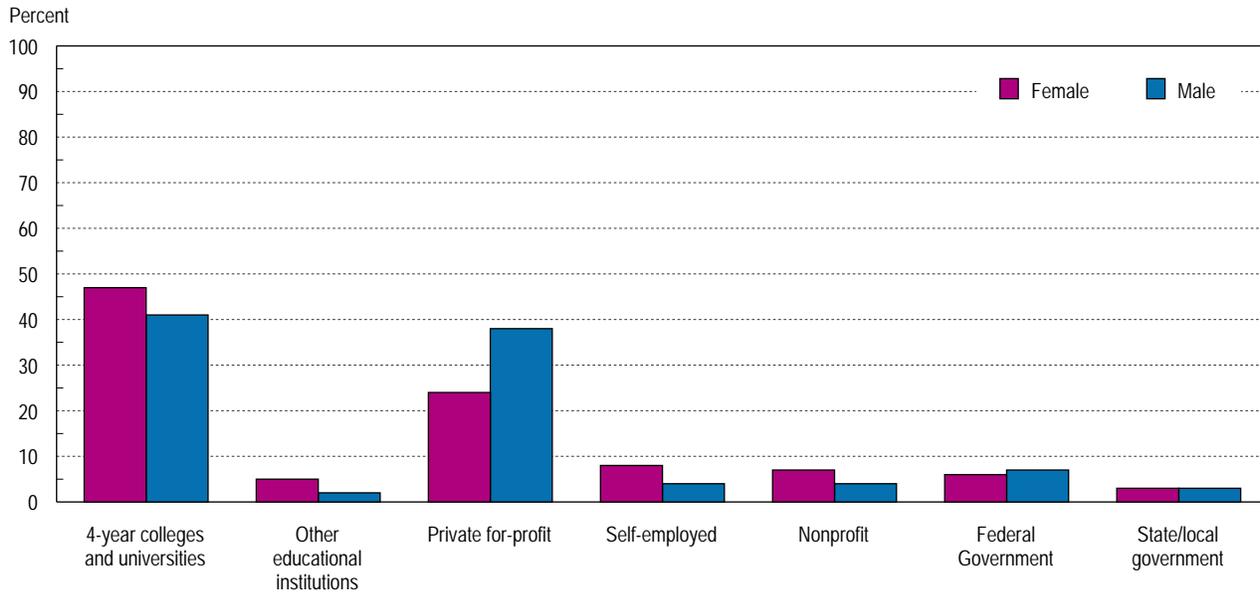


SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Doctorate Recipients, 2001.

The labor force participation rates of S&E doctorate holders with and without disabilities are quite different.

- About 27 percent of S&E doctorate holders with disabilities were out of the labor force in 2001, compared with 10 percent of those without disabilities.

FIGURE H-4. Employed S&E doctorate holders, by employment sector and sex: 2001

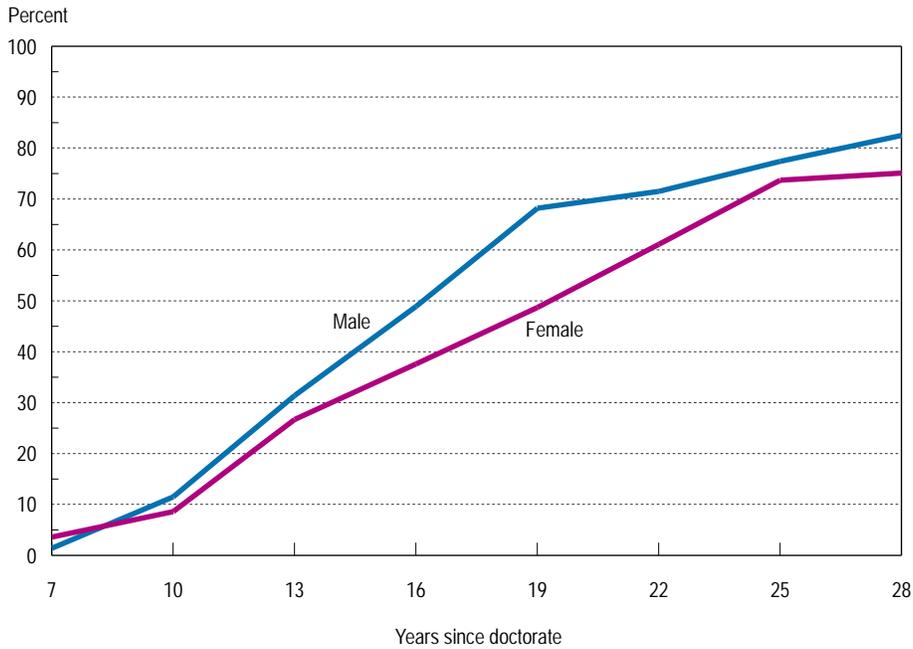


SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Doctorate Recipients, 2001.

Male and female employed doctorate holders differ in the sectors in which they are employed.

- Females were less likely than males to be employed in business or industry
- and more likely to be employed in educational institutions in 2001.
- Variations by sector primarily stem from differences in occupation. Females
- were less likely than males to be engineers or physical scientists, occupations
- that tend to be employed in business or industry.

FIGURE H-5. Full professors as a percentage of full-time ranked S&E doctorate holders in 4-year colleges and universities, by sex and years since doctorate: 2001



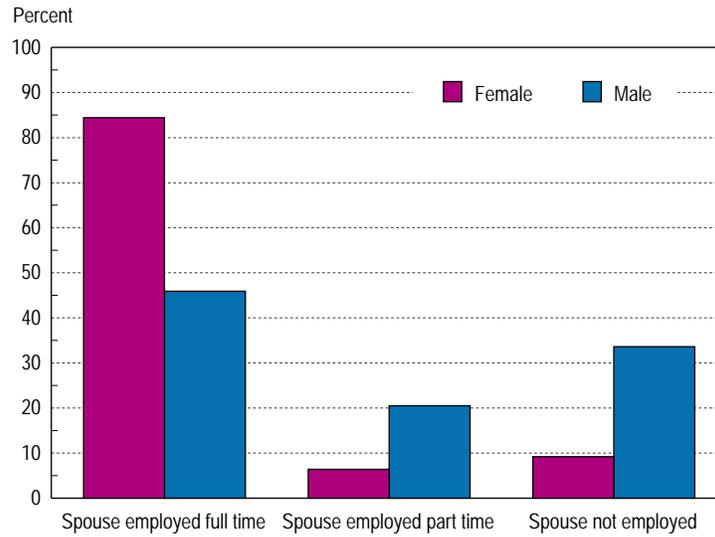
NOTES: Base of percentage is full, associate, and assistant professors. Because of small sample sizes, a 3-year average is used for years since doctorate.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Doctorate Recipients, 2001.

Among S&E doctorate holders who hold academic faculty positions in 4-year colleges and universities, females are less likely than their male colleagues to be found in the highest faculty ranks.

- Females are less likely than males to be full professors and more likely to be assistant professors.
- The differences in rank vary by time since earning the doctorate. Few differences in rank exist between males and females in their early careers and greater differences exist between 15 and 20 years after receipt of the doctorate.

FIGURE H-6. Employment status of spouses of employed S&E doctorate holders, by sex: 2001

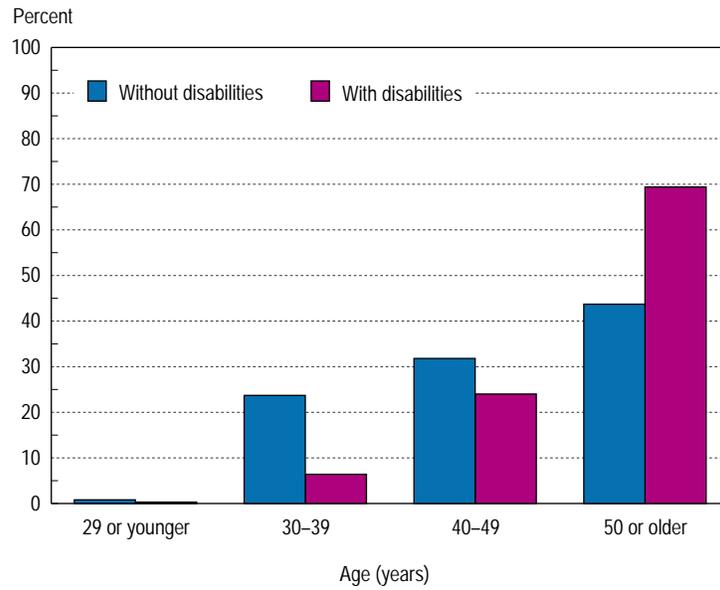


SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Doctorate Recipients, 2001.

Married female S&E doctorate holders are more likely than their male counterparts to face the challenges of a dual-career household.

- Female S&E doctorate holders are almost twice as likely as males to have spouses employed full time: 82 percent of the married females and 42 percent of the married males had spouses employed full time in 2001.
- Only 13 percent of the married females but 38 percent of the married males had spouses who were not employed.

FIGURE H-7. Age distribution of S&E doctorate holders, by disability status: 2001



SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Doctorate Recipients, 2001.

Scientists and engineers with disabilities are older, on average, than those without disabilities.

- Only 7 percent of employed S&E doctorate holders with disabilities were younger than 40 years in 2001, compared with 25 percent of those without disabilities.
- Conversely, 69 percent of those with disabilities and 44 percent of those without were 50 or older.